

United States Department of Agriculture
Midwest Climate Hub



United States Department of Agriculture
Northern Plains Climate Hub



Major Cold and Wet Spring Event: Potential Impacts in the North Central U.S. April 27-May 9, 2017

Updated April 27, 2017

National Weather Service Omaha/Valley, NE

Original Prepared By 4/26/17:

Barb Mayes Boustead, Ph.D.

Meteorologist and Climatologist, National Weather Service

Dr. Dennis Todey

Director – USDA Midwest Climate Hub

In Partnership With:

Doug Kluck (NOAA/National Centers for Environmental Information), Dannele Peck (USDA Northern Plains Climate Hub), Crystal Stiles (High Plains Regional Climate Center), Mike Timlin (Midwestern Regional Climate Center), Ray Wolf (National Weather Service)



Building a Climate-Smart Nation



Key Points



- Freezing/near freezing temperatures in some freeze-sensitive areas through the next 2 weeks
 - Impacts: Freeze-sensitive agriculture, horticulture, landscaping, and gardening
- Chilly air temperatures and rain and/or snow, with cool soil temperatures
 - Impacts: Planting operations, livestock





Temperatures: April 27-May 2

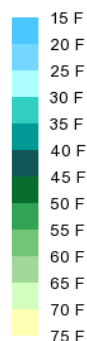


- *Top right:* Coldest high temperatures on any day between April 28 and May 3
- *Bottom right:* Coldest low temperatures on any day between April 28 and May 3
- **Freezing temperatures** possible from the central and northern Plains to the Great Lakes
- **Much below-normal high of 69 and normal low around 45** possible across the area
- Conditions may occur on **several days** through the period
- For local weather updates now through 7 days: <http://www.weather.gov/>

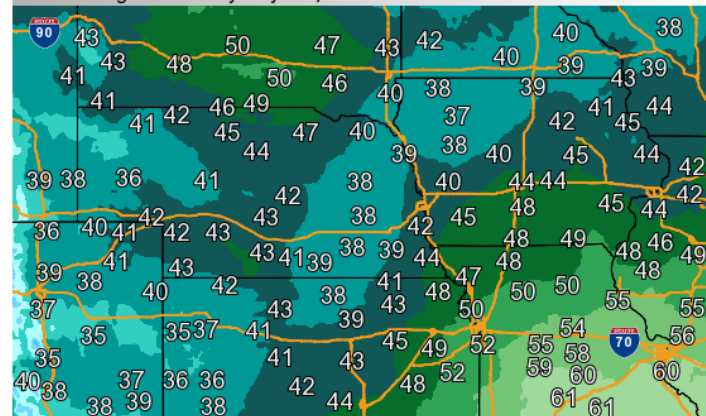
Coldest High Temperature



Valid Ending Wednesday May 3rd, 2017 at 7 PM CDT



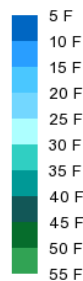
Graphic Created
April 27th, 2017
3:26 PM CDT



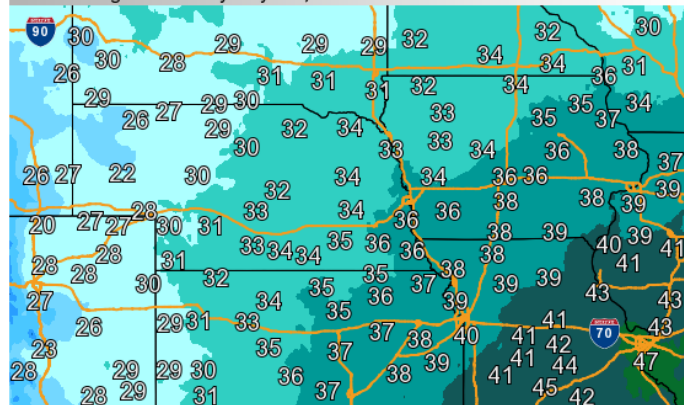
Coldest Low Temperature



Valid Ending Wednesday May 3rd, 2017 at 7 AM CDT



Graphic Created
April 27th, 2017
3:17 PM CDT

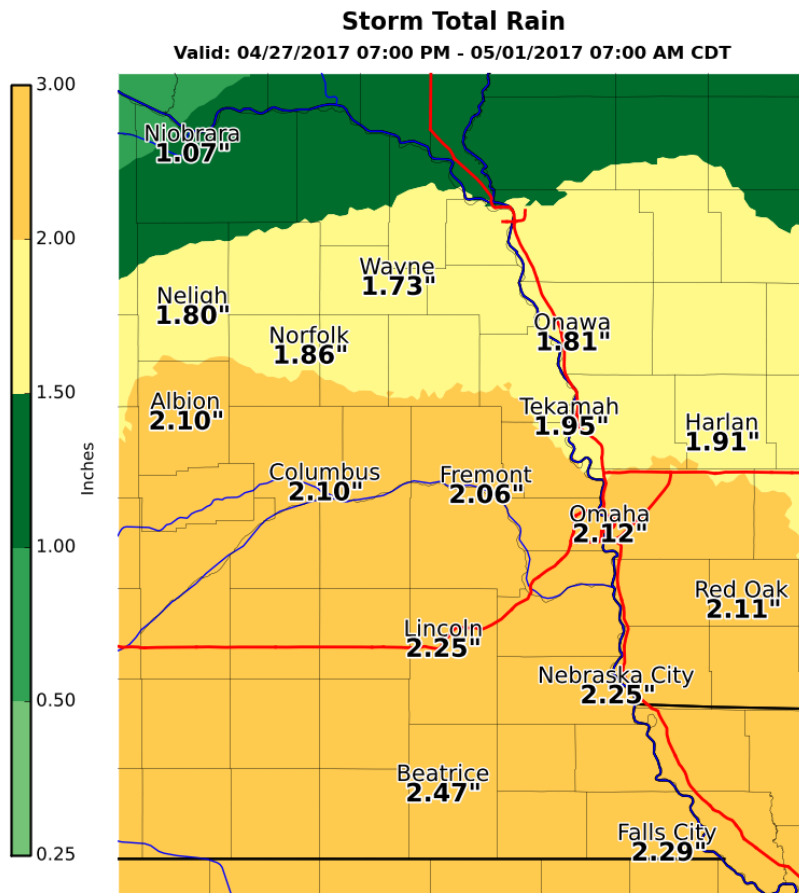




Precipitation: April 27-May 1



- Image: Total forecasted precipitation through 7am 5/1 (actual precipitation often is more spotty or varied in coverage)
- **Unusually wet** conditions likely for much of the central U.S. for April 27-May 3
- Combined with cool temperatures



National Weather Service
Omaha/Valley Nebraska
04/27/2017 03:18 PM CDT

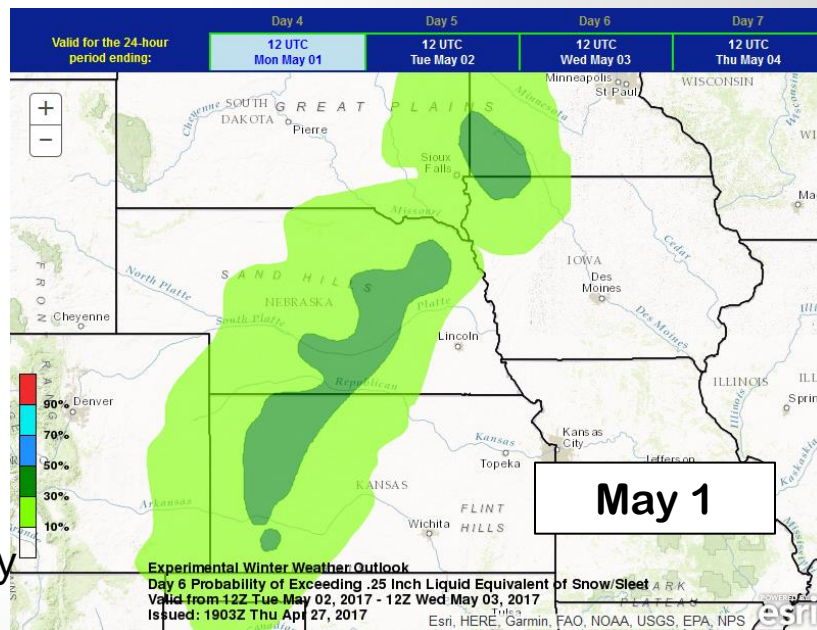
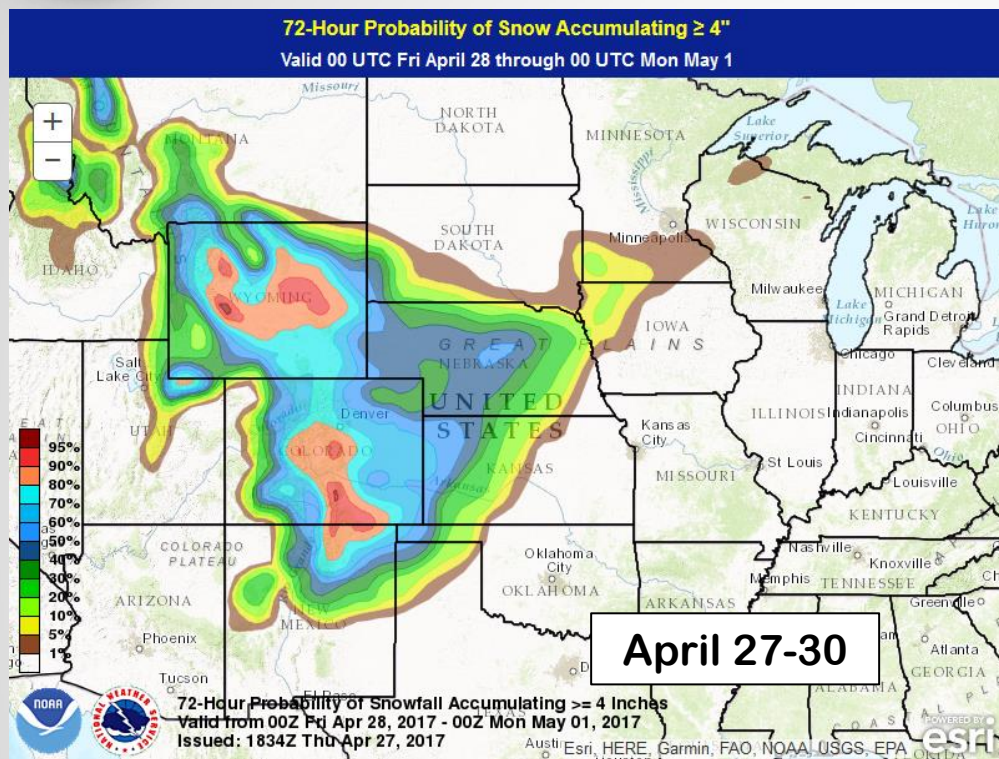
Follow Us:   
weather.gov/Omaha



Building a Climate-Smart Nation



Snowfall: April 26-May 2

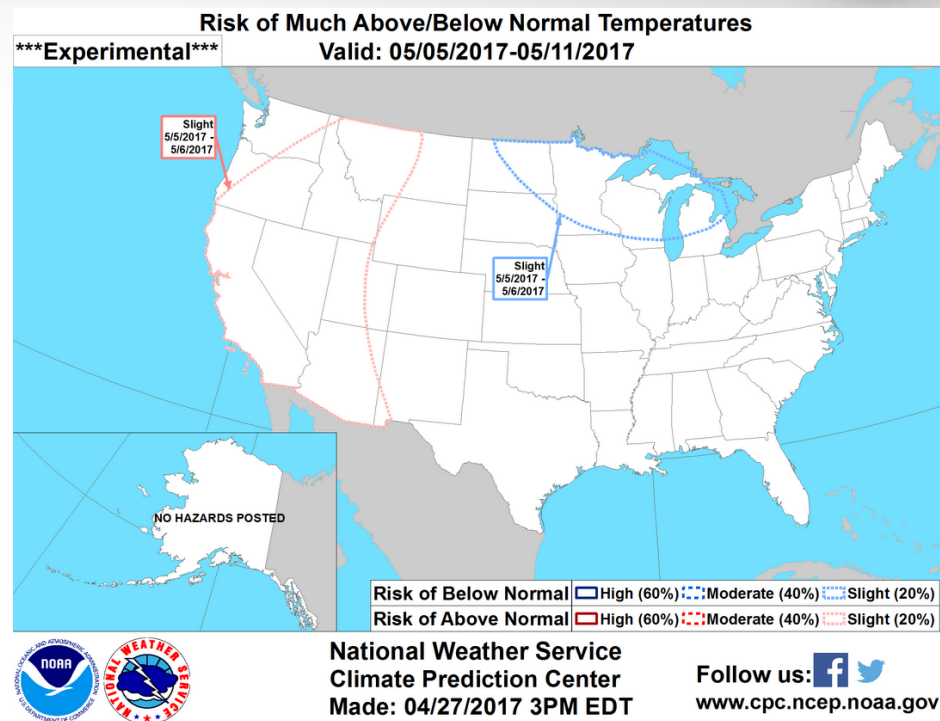
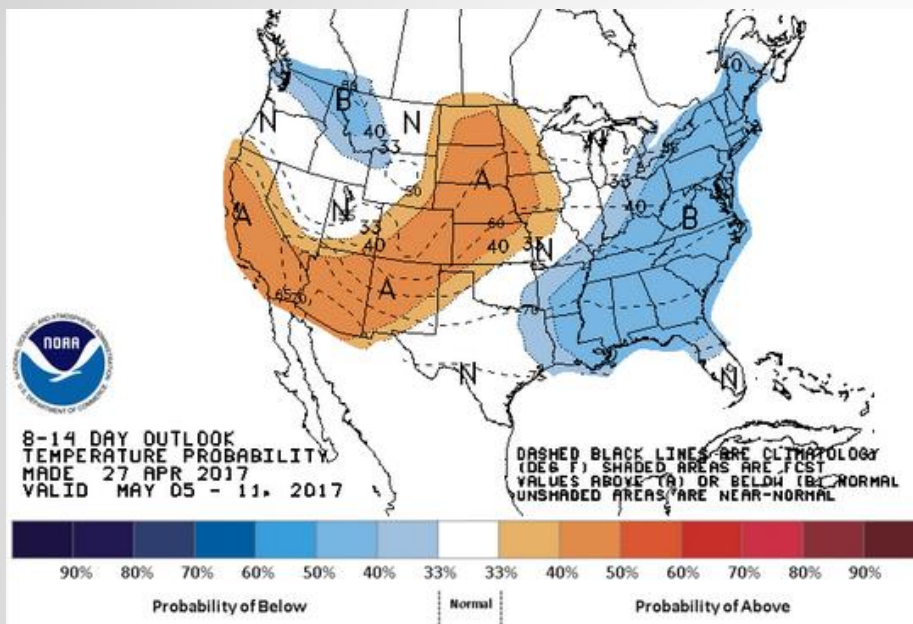


- *Top left.* Chance of snow $>4"$ total for April 27-30
- *Right.* Chance of snow $>0.25"$ liquid equivalent for May 1
- **Significant snowfall possible** in Wyoming, Colorado





8- to 14-Day Temperature Outlook: May 5-11, 2017



- Odds favor above-normal temperatures for Nebraska and western Iowa

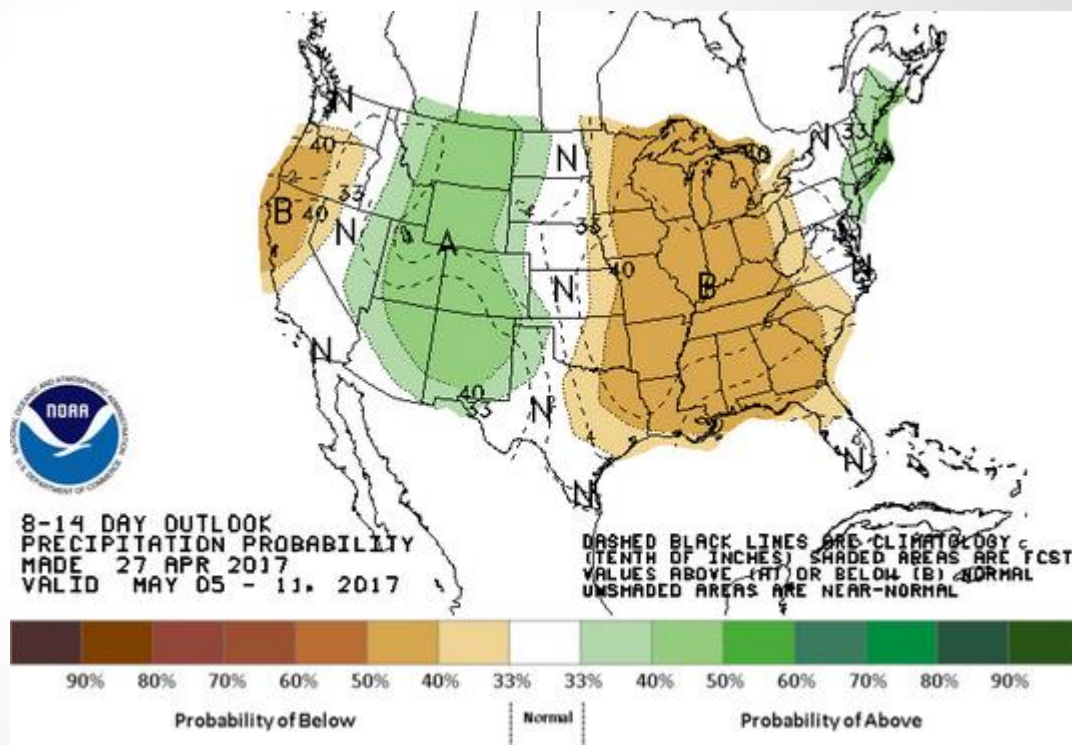




8- to 14-Day Precipitation Outlook: May 5-11, 2017



- Odds favor near to below normal precipitation for eastern Nebraska and western Iowa





Impacts



Freeze:

- Wheat growth
- Apple and other fruit tree blooms
- Home gardens and landscaping



Cold and Rain:

- Corn planting and seed germination
- Livestock health, especially calves
- Soil compaction and nutrient loss
- Inaccessible fields



Temperature:

- Continuous cold, wet soil and cloud cover will keep soils very cool

Moisture:

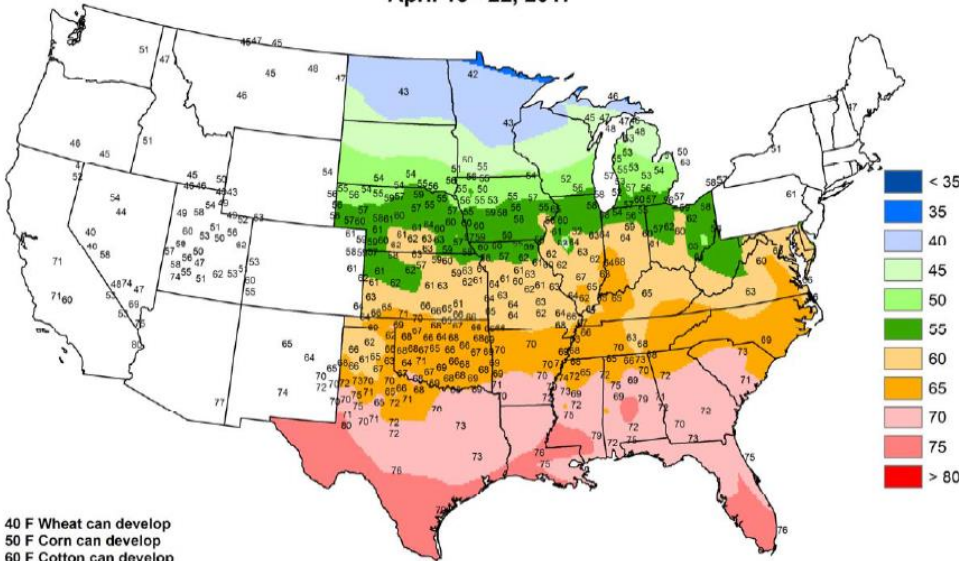
- Flooded fields/slow field access
- Contribute to nutrient loss
- Increased crop disease issues
- Impact root growth

Risk:

- Likely delay additional planting
- Heaviest rain expected southern/eastern Corn Belt
- Most plains and Midwest will likely have some wetness

Average Soil Temperature (Deg. F, 4" Bare)

April 16 - 22, 2017



Based on preliminary data.

Supplemental data provided by Alabama A&M University, Bureau of Reclamation - Pacific Northwest Region AgriMet Program, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Louisiana Agricultural Information System, Mississippi State University, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network.



Freezing conditions:

- Wheat, horticultural, fruits, perennials most at risk based on development (different risk temperature at different stages: fruits, wheat)
- Freeze risk management very likely
- Exposed home vegetation need to monitor forecasts

<http://crops.extension.iastate.edu/cropnews/2012/05/imbibitional-chilling-and-variable-emergence>

Cold conditions:

- Most field crops less risk of freeze, more risk sitting in cold soils
- Slow crop development
- Increased disease risk
- Replant may be necessary

Cold, Rain, Winds:

- Young livestock should be monitored because of prolonged cold/wet conditions over the 1-2 weeks
- Snow accumulations could add to risk in Plains, northern states

